

## WEEKLY EDITION

OF THE

THOMAS G. NEWMAN,  
EDITOR.

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## APICULTURAL NEWS ITEMS.

## EDITORIAL AND SELECTED.

**Truth and justice** are eternal,  
Beaming forth with heavenly light;  
Selfish "sheep" men must not plunder,  
What belongs to bees—by right!

**The Golden Rods** are blooming—the  
bees are gathering honey from them now.

**The Honey Crop** has been very good in  
some localities—in others it has been very  
poor.

**Sweet Clover** stands the heat so well,  
because its roots go to a great depth to get  
moisture.

**Comb Honey** should be kept in a warm,  
dry room, for it gathers dampness if such is  
in the air.

**Honey Dew** it seems played itself out  
last year, for there is none of it reported  
this season.

**Baroness Burdette Coutts-Bartlett**,  
in order to encourage bee-keeping among the  
working classes, has presented bee-hives to  
the holders of the gardens on the allotments  
at Highgate, London. The Baroness is the  
President of the British Bee-Keepers' Association.

**It is said** that a larger crop of apples may  
be grown when a hive of bees is stationed in  
the orchard. The pollen is rubbed from  
their bodies against the pistils of thousands  
of flowers, which thus become fertilized.  
Many of the strange freaks of hybridizing  
varieties, are due to the agency of bees.

**Stings.**—An exchange remarks that old  
bee-keepers rarely trouble themselves with  
the bee-sting remedies, but amateurs, and  
those in whom the flesh swells when stung  
near the eyes, often wish for something that  
will reduce the swelling and pain. The best  
remedy known to the writer is a tincture of  
plantain, made by pouring alcohol over the  
freshly-gathered leaves, and allowing it to  
remain until it turns black, when it is poured  
off and bottled. If this remedy is applied  
immediately after the wound is given, the  
swelling and pain will be scarcely perceptible.  
If the person is severely stung, a few  
drops of the tincture can be taken internally.

**White Clover**, says Mr. G. W. Demaree,  
"only secretes nectar after the dews have  
evaporated—after sheep and other stock have  
habitually retired to the shady places, etc."

How very stupid, therefore, it is to charge  
the bees with annoying sheep while feeding.  
Equally foolish is it to say that bees destroy  
the pasture for the sheep—without the aid of  
the bees in fructifying the flowers, the sheep  
would very soon have no pasture from the  
clover! This subject must be elaborated by  
the lawyers for the Bee-Keepers' National  
Union, at the trial.

**"Maintain our Rights** in the highest  
courts of the land, if necessary," says one of  
our correspondents. These are our senti-  
ments; but that can be done only by having  
sufficient money to defray the expenses, and  
such are usually very high. To be sure it  
will be a small matter, if all who are to be  
benefitted, will bear their part of the burden.  
One thousand dollars of expense when divided  
between 1,000 persons is only a dollar for  
each, and can easily be borne; but when  
one has to pay it all, it becomes a heavy  
burden, and, to many, one that would be im-  
possible to bear. This shows the value of  
co-operation and united effort. If this  
"suit" is to be maintained and carried to  
the higher courts, there must be a united  
effort—a "Union"—to bear the expense.  
One thing is very astonishing, and that is  
that there are so few who feel it a duty to  
become members of such a Union. Unless  
the bee-keepers arise in a body, and assert  
their rights, who will respect those rights?  
and who will defend them, if they neglect to  
do their duty?

**Apicultural Experiments.**—As men-  
tioned on page 403, an Experimental Agri-  
cultural Station has been established at  
Aurora, Ill., in connection with the Entom-  
ological Division of the Department of  
Agriculture. Mr. Nelson W. McLain has  
been appointed to take charge of the Station,  
and Prof. Riley has instructed him to pay  
particular attention to these subjects:

To secure the introduction and domestica-  
tion of such races of bees as are reported to  
possess desirable traits and characteristics.

To test the claims of such races of bees as  
to excellence, and to prove by experiments  
their value to the apiculturists of the United  
States, and their adaption to this climate  
and honey-producing flora.

To make experiments in the crossing and  
mingling of races, and, by proper application  
of the laws of breeding, endeavor to secure  
the type or types best adapted by habit and  
constitution to the uses of practical bee-  
keepers in the United States.

To make experiments in the methods of  
artificial fertilization, also to test the various  
methods of preparing bees for winter.

To gather statistics concerning the bee-  
keeping industry in the United States.

To make experiments with and observa-  
tions concerning varieties of honey-produc-  
ing plants for bee-forage.

To study the true cause or causes of  
diseases yet imperfectly understood.

To obtain incontestable results by intelli-  
gent experiments upon scientific methods  
as to the capacity of bees, under exceptional  
circumstances, to injure fruit—I. e., to set at  
rest the ever-discussed question of bees vs.  
fruit.

Mr. McLain is well-qualified for this work,  
and we are very glad to learn that arrange-  
ments are now being made for thorough  
experiments, as directed by Prof. Riley. We  
look for very interesting results, and shall  
keep our readers well-posted concerning  
them.

**Laying Workers** are often developed in  
queenless colonies, if such colonies are not  
supplied with eggs or brood from which to  
rear a queen. Look out for such a state of  
affairs, and see that these pests—laying  
workers—are not allowed to ruin queenless  
colonies.

**Bees and Poultry.**—But few out-door  
pursuits go so well together as bees and  
poultry. Give the poultry the necessary  
attention in the morning and evening, and  
give the bees such of the time between as  
becomes necessary. We have made arrange-  
ments by which we can supply the American  
Poultry Journal (price \$1.25) and the Monthly  
BEE JOURNAL (price 50 cents) both for \$1.00  
a year. The Weekly BEE JOURNAL and the  
Poultry Journal, both for \$2.50 a year. This  
is a rare opportunity to get two standard  
papers for about the price of one.

**Florida Honey.**—The bee-keepers of the  
East Coast of Florida have published the  
following, which they call a "Protest":

We, the undersigned, apiarists of New  
Smirna and the Eastern Coast of Florida,  
realize the fact that the honey product of  
the Florida Coast country is on the increase  
yearly, and that our beautiful grades of  
finely-flavored mangrove and palmetto  
honey are classed in the markets of the  
North as "light and dark Southern honey,"  
which reduces it to the level of the strained  
products of Georgia and other Southern  
States.

We would, therefore, call attention to the  
fact, that as the publishers of the various  
apicultural papers and honey dealers of the  
North seek a portion of their patronage from  
our locality, we demand in return for favors  
shown them, that they in their market re-  
ports of honey, as published in the weekly  
and monthly bee-papers, quote the product  
of our Coast country separate, as *Florida  
Mangrove* and *Florida Palmetto* honey, and  
thereby give our product an equal chance to  
compete with the other well-known grades  
of clover, basswood and buckwheat honey.  
Realizing the fact that, when once known to  
the public under its true name and flavor,  
it will compare favorably with the best-  
known grades, and thereby create a demand  
for the same to our advantage as producers.

We, therefore, for the above reasons, de-  
mand a recognition of our grades of honey  
under their respective names.

The above is signed by 28 apiarists of  
Florida, and we hope that the honey mer-  
chants will quote the excellent Florida honey  
as requested.

**Bee Moths.**—Many persons speak of bees  
being "run out" by the moths! Why not  
say that the weeds "run out" the corn?  
When a colony becomes weak (often from  
queenlessness), the hive will be taken pos-  
session of by moths, and then some persons  
run away with the idea that the bees were  
destroyed by the moths. In one of our  
exchanges we notice the following concern-  
ing the moth:

The moth is the color of old wood, and the  
wings cross one another, turning up like the  
tail of a fowl. It may be seen lurking  
around hives in the evening, trying to gain  
admittance. Where fowls have the run of  
an apiary, they catch many of these moth  
on the wing. Combs in frames can be kept  
over the summer free from the depredations  
of the larvæ of the bee moth, if they are  
suspended in the light and air, and are 3 or 4  
inches apart. Moths love darkness and un-  
cleanliness, and deposit their eggs in cracks  
and crevices about hives, where bees cannot  
gain access to them. Do not permit refuse  
comb to lie around the apiary or bee house.  
I have put frames of comb containing their  
larvæ into a hive of Italian bees, and in half  
an hour could see the bees bringing them  
out. There is no need of any other moth  
trap, for they are always baited and set. A  
handful of Italians will defend a hive.

### The Honey Markets.

The following article is copied from the *Bee-Keepers' Magazine* for August:

The flooding of the markets with California honey caused the piling up of Eastern honey, especially comb honey, to such an extent that there is not a honey merchant in the city of New York but what has some still on hand. We desire to say to producers, do not send in your honey yet, for it cannot and will not be sold at any price at all satisfactory to you. Whenever the market rallies, so that even 12 to 14 cents can be obtained for the best white clover honey, we will give due notice of the same in the *Magazine*, but it is entirely useless to quote prices which cannot be obtained. During the prevalence of the season of hot weather there is never much demand for honey.

We see by the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL of Chicago, that the firm of McCaul & Hildreth, of this city, are quoting white clover honey in sections at 14 and 15 cents per pound. Now, with all due deference to the feelings of these gentlemen, we tell them plainly that they are doing wrong in thus misrepresenting the New York honey market. They wrong the producer by inducing him to send in his honey at a time when it is utterly impossible to realize any such prices, even if it can be sold at all. Further, those who have yet fine honey of last year's crop in the hands of merchants, and are willing to take much less than the above quotations, for they may naturally expect something is wrong, when told it cannot be sold, and this in the face and eyes of said quotations.

We are willing to allow that M. & H. gave these quotations inadvertently, with probably the motive of being ahead of other cities in prices paid for this produce, but we should remember that "patriotism," which cannot be accounted for by facts, is worse than none at all. Let us dispose, at some price, of the honey yet on hand before inviting more, lest we produce a "glut" in the market, for which there can be no excuse this year, as California will not produce enough for home consumption, and their usual foreign demand.

We consulted with the leading buyers, including Quinby and the Ward Brothers in reference to the matter of depression, and all expressed themselves in harmony with the sentiment of this article. The outlook of prices for fall and winter is good, and so we advise producers to hold their honey and then use discretion in its disposition, selling only to those who know how to handle it to advantage, viz., when sending to this city, but first and foremost is the home market. Cultivate that with energy, for there is not yet one person in ten, even in the country, who uses honey as he ought to, and that it is far superior for daily and family use to any other sweet, and especially the universally adulterated—golden drips,

silver drips, and other syrups of high-sounding names.

In reference to their quotations in our "Home Market," Messrs. McCaul & Hildreth Bros. write us the following explanation:

We have, at the solicitation of publishers of numerous magazines, given quotations the year round, as we have a market for honey every day in the year (Sundays and holidays excepted), and when the author of the above asserts that there has been absolutely no demand for honey since May 1, he gives it as his opinion, without proof. There has not been a week nor a day since May 1 up to present date that we have not sold more or less honey. We sold out our white comb honey about April 1, and since that time have had to go on the market here and purchase of other dealers to supply our trade, a fact which some dealers in this city will testify to. We had a lot of 38 barrels of honey turned over to us June 12, which had lain on this market over six months, which we disposed of and sent the owner a check on June 29. Since May 1 we have had a better trade in California and Southern honey than we ever had at this season of the year.

We have received a few small lots of this year's crop of comb honey, which has sold readily at our quotations, and returns have been made to shippers. We have recently received numerous letters from producers, inquiring as to the state of the honey market, prices, etc., to which we have replied in nearly every instance, that it is too early in the season to give quotations on the coming crop, and too early to commence shipping comb honey. We mention these items to prove to the author of the above article, that he has done us an injustice, and should make due reparation.

We have always endeavored to hold prices up rather than to depress them, as our experience teaches us it is easier to lower prices than to raise them; while it seems to us that the above article seeks to keep them down rather than to elevate them.

McCAUL & HILDRETH BROS.  
New York, July 31, 1885.

Of course we have nothing to do with the, controversy between the parties, as given above, but our readers will be glad to learn anything concerning the out-look for the sale of the honey crop of the present year, and in both of the articles there are facts enough worth taking into account while making up our minds on the present prospect for the honey market.

The advise, in the former article, to "cultivate with energy" the "home markets," cannot be too highly commended—that is the key-note for success in the pursuit of bee-keeping. Thousands should eat honey regularly where now only tens do so!

In the latter article the admonition

is worthy the attention of all—to abstain from *rushing* honey to the large and central marts of trade, least it cause a "glut" and depress the figures obtainable; in fact, to do all in our power to keep the prices up to a fair and living rate, rather than to endanger their fall by unwise *rushing* large crops to market.

### Honey and Beeswax Market.

Office of the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL,  
Monday, 10 a. m., Aug. 10, 1885.

The following are the latest quotations for honey and beeswax received up to this hour:

#### CHICAGO.

HONEY—This week has brought on the market some of the new crop, which is being held at 15c. per lb. for white comb. There is not any comb honey of the crop of 1884 worth mentioning here now. Extracted offerings are rather free; prices are unchanged—54¢7c per lb.  
BEESWAX—22c. for yellow.

R. A. BURNETT, 161 South Water St.

#### BOSTON.

HONEY.—We quote the following prices: Fancy white comb in 1-lb. sections, 16¢18c.; the same in 2-lb. sections, 14¢15c.; fancy white California 2-lbs., 12¢14c. Extracted weak, 6¢8c. Sales very slow.  
BEESWAX—30 cts. per lb.

BLAKE & RIPLEY, 57 Chatham Street.

#### NEW YORK.

HONEY—The honey market is very quiet, and will continue so until fall trade opens up. Some old stock is on the market yet, with small shipments of new comb honey arriving. Southern extracted honey is coming in very freely. Quotations are as follows for comb honey: Fancy white in 1-lb. sections, 14¢15c.; fair to good in 1-lb. sections, 12¢13c.; fancy white in 2-lb. sections, 13¢14c.; fair to good in 2-lb. sections, 11¢12c.; fancy buckwheat in 1-lb. sections, 9¢10c.; fancy buckwheat in 2-lb. sections, 7¢8c. Extracted white clover, 6¢7c.; buckwheat, 5¢6c.; Southern, per gallon, 55¢65c.  
BEESWAX—Prime yellow, 25¢28c.

McCAUL & HILDRETH BROS., 34 Hudson St.

#### CINCINNATI.

HONEY—The market is quiet with fair demand for extracted, and an abundance of offerings from commission houses and producers. Prices range between 4¢8c on arrival. There is but little new comb honey in the market, with an occasional demand. Prices nominal.

BEESWAX—Is in fair demand with liberal offerings, and brings 24¢24c on arrival.

C. F. MUTH, Freeman & Central Ave.

#### SAN FRANCISCO.

HONEY—The market is quiet, there being no shipping demand and not much local trade. There are receipts of both old and new. One lot of 200 cases of old extracted arrived from San Jose. White to extra white comb, 7¢8c; dark to good, 4¢6c; extracted, choice to extra white, 4¢5½; amber colored, 4¢4½.

BEESWAX—Quotable at 24¢25c—wholesale.

O. B. SMITH & Co., 423 Front Street.

#### CLEVELAND.

HONEY—Is very dull just now during strawberry time, and although we hold at 14¢15c per lb. best white 1-lb. sections, it is merely nominal, as there are no transactions. As soon as our people have satisfied their craving for acid fruits, they take very kindly to nice white honey, and we may look with confidence to a good demand in July, August and September.

BEESWAX—Scarce at 28¢30.

A. C. KENDEL, 115 Ontario Street.

#### KANSAS CITY.

HONEY—Trade in this article is very quiet just now. Nothing sells at this time of year except extracted honey, in bulk and small glasses and tins of honey. Some large sales of extracted this week at 5¢6c for southern, and 6¢7c for clover and sage. Comb honey nominal, at 12¢13c for choice white 2-lb. sections, and 13¢14c for 1-lb.

BEESWAX—Weak at 20¢25c.

CLEMONS, CLOON & Co., cor. 4th & W'n'nut.





WITH  
**REPLIES by Prominent Apiarists.**

**Keeping Queens Outside of Hives.**

**Query, No. 97.**—What is the best method of keeping young laying queens outside of a hive for from 5 to 10 days? Is it advisable to keep queens in this way?—W.

G. M. DOOLITTLE says: "I cannot see why we should wish to keep them thus, for of what use is a laying queen outside of a hive, except in transit from one apiary to another."

DR. C. C. MILLER answers: "Keep them in shipping-cages. I doubt the advisability."

J. E. POND, JR., replies: "I must confess I do not fully understand this question. I cannot see that it is advisable to keep queens outside of the hive. In the case of a queen-breeder who has a large supply on hand, they can be kept in cages in the hive or on top of the frames. I have kept queens for 4 or 5 weeks in this manner, but I think it an injury, as a rule, to do so."

CHAS. DADANT & SON remark: "It would be foolish to keep queens out of hives without reason, but if it has to be done, they can be very well kept with a few bees in an ordinary mailing-cage, for a week or more."

W. Z. HUTCHINSON says: "Cage them with a sufficient number of workers to keep them from being chilled—see that they have plenty of food, and keep them where ants will not get at them. It is advisable to so keep them, if there is any reason for so doing."

DR. G. L. TINKER answers: "We know of no better way to keep laying queens outside of a hive, than to place some 'Good candy' with a few bees. It is advisable to keep them thus only when it becomes necessary to remove them to make way for virgin queens."

JAMES HEDDON replies: "1. Keep them in a commodious cage, with 50 or 100 workers, in a dark place and even temperature of about 85° to 90° Fahr., and supplied with a non-nitrogenous food (sugar syrup), applied in such a way as not to daub them. 2. It is better to keep queens caged in a queenless hive (better for the queens), and better still if they have full liberty there."

G. W. DEMAREE remarks: "The best way to keep them is to put them in a nursing-cage with a few young bees, and hang the cages in a nursing colony. I keep several nursing colonies to preserve unemployed queens, virgin queens, queen-cells, etc. My nursing colonies are made up of frames of brood, five or six in number, and are kept well-stocked with young bees. They are not permitted to have a laying queen while used as a nursing colony."

PROF. A. J. COOK replies: "This is practiced by some of our best beekeepers, to prevent increase, and is, perhaps, the only sure way, if we are to produce comb honey. Such queens put in a nucleus above, or close beside the old hive, may be kept laying, and in 7 or 8 days, if we destroy or remove all queen-cells and return the queen, we may get bees at once into the sections and have no further swarming."

**Superseding Queens.**

**Query, No. 98.**—Is it advisable to let a queen become more than 2 years old before superseding her with a young queen?—J.

DR. C. C. MILLER replies: "Not unless she is an unusually good queen."

PROF. A. J. COOK answers: "Yes, if she retains her fecundity. Prolificity, not age, should be the test."

W. Z. HUTCHINSON says: "Yes. I believe that, as a general thing, the bees supersede a queen when she begins to fail."

CHAS. DADANT & SON reply: "Yes, for she is very good in her third year, usually."

DR. G. L. TINKER remarks: "I believe it advisable to supersede all queens over 2 years old, except those most valued for breeding purposes; since it often happens that a 3-year-old queen fails, at a time when the work of storing surplus is interfered with."

G. M. DOOLITTLE says: "I never supersede a queen until she becomes unprolific, as many of my queens are as good as ever at 4 years old. In fact, the Italians rarely let a queen get unprolific, as they do their own superseding before she becomes so."

G. W. DEMAREE answers: "After experimenting in this direction for several years, I now decidedly prefer to leave it to the bees to decide when their queens are worn-out. As a general thing, the bees will make fewer mistakes in directing this delicate matter, than the wisest apiarist is likely to make. I have had several queens that could not have been bought at \$25.00 when 3 years old, and one queen that \$50.00 would not have caused her to change hands at 4 years old."

JAMES HEDDON replies: "Queens 3 and 4 years old are good to breed from, though they are not as prolific, as a rule, as are young queens. For comb honey production, we need either prolific queens, or smaller or contracted hives. It is more profitable to adjust your hive system to your average queens, than to practice superseding."

J. E. POND, JR., says: "I never supersede a nice queen, no matter how old, until she shows signs of failing powers. We want queens for the eggs they lay, and for that reason power of production, and not age, is the rule to follow. I would not keep a young queen a moment if she did not

lay up to a fair average. I have a queen now 5 years old that is as prolific as ever she was, and I see no reason why her age injures her, in any degree whatever."

**Are Drones Commoners?**

**Query, No. 99.**—Will the drones reared in one colony be admitted into any other colony in the same apiary?—J. H.

G. M. DOOLITTLE replies: "Yes. At any time drones are not being killed off. After this, they are only tolerated in such colonies as have not slaughtered their drones."

DR. G. L. TINKER says: "No; not unless it is without a laying queen. Drones are not commoners, as has been taught by some, by any means."

JAMES HEDDON says: "Yes; they are free-commoners. Of course there comes a time when all drones are refused admittance to all hives, not queenless."

DR. C. C. MILLER says: "During a flow of honey, drones or workers may enter any colony, except workers that go as robbers. Probably a queenless colony would accept drones at any time."

G. W. DEMAREE replies: "Not as a general rule. I have given this matter considerable attention, and I have found, when transferring drones from one colony to another, that I must use much the same caution which I would observe when transferring worker bees from one colony to another. As with worker bees, young drones are more likely to be tolerated, and drone-larvæ will be cared for just as if reared in the hive. But old drones 'mark their location' like worker bees do, and will return home just as do the latter."

CHAS. DADANT & SON say: "Yes; in good honey weather, but not usually. Queenless colonies will accept them any time."

W. Z. HUTCHINSON replies: "During a flow of honey, I have never seen bees killing drones; hence I conclude that stray drones are not killed."

J. E. POND, JR., says: "Yes; always and invariably."

PROF. A. J. COOK answers: "That depends; sometimes they will—sometimes not. I have often found that drones caught and placed at the entrance of a strange colony, would enter unmolested. At other times they would be seized at once."

✂ All who intend to be systematic in their work in the apiary, should get a copy of the *Apiary Register* and commence to use it. The prices are as follows:

For 50 colonies (120 pages).....	\$1 00
" 100 colonies (220 pages).....	1 25
" 200 colonies (420 pages).....	1 50

The larger ones can be used for a few colonies, give room for an increase of numbers, and still keep the record all together in one book, and are therefore the most desirable.

## CORRESPONDENCE

**Explanatory.**—The figures BEFORE the names indicate the number of years that the person has kept bees. Those AFTER, show the number of colonies the writer had in the previous spring and fall, or fall and spring, as the time of the year may require.

This mark ⊙ indicates that the apiarist is located near the centre of the State named: ♂ north of the centre; ♀ south; ◊ east; ◊ west; and this ♂ northeast; ◊ northwest; ◊ southeast; and ♀ southwest of the centre of the State mentioned.

For the American Bee Journal.

### Thousands Wanted for Defense.

J. W. MARGRAVE.

I am surprised to see that only about 150 bee-keepers have placed themselves on record for the defense fund! Surely they will soon come to the rescue. We cannot afford to wait until each of us are attacked (for attacked we will be if this Freeborn case is decided for the plaintiff). If a respectable number of bee-keepers respond promptly and raise a fund commensurate with our numbers, we will be far less liable to be annoyed by ignorance and stupidity than we should be if this case was vigorously defended and gained, as it assuredly will be if Mr. F. can get a fair and impartial trial. Let two or three thousand bee-keepers hasten to enroll their names in this army, and let the benighted sons of ignorance be informed that we have the means and the will to defend our chosen pursuit, and they will be slow to prosecute us for keeping bees to fertilize their fruits, flowers, and clovers.

We, here in northeastern Kansas, have a very poor honey season thus far, this year. August is our principal honey month, and we hope for the best, but begin to fear another off year.

Hiawatha, ♂ Kansas, July 31, 1885.

For the American Bee Journal.

### Among the Bees in Summer.

16—G. M. DOOLITTLE, (80—50).

On page 421 of the BEE JOURNAL I gave a brief description of how I managed my bees in the spring, and left the reader at a time when the hives were full of bees which we had obtained by our spring management. As soon as a colony has all the frames full of brood, spring has given place to summer, so in this article I will give a brief sketch of how I manage my bees in the summer. The first thing I do when I find a colony as above, is to put on the boxes or honey sections, or rather a part of them, for I contend that it is poor policy to give any colony (unless it is in the case of two prime swarms being hived together), all of the surplus room on the start, as such tends to discourage them, as they do not as yet have a sufficient amount of bees to take possession of so large an amount of room. I

generally give surplus room amounting to from 20 to 25 pounds at the start, and as the bees take possession of it give as much more room, and finally the full capacity of the hive (60 pounds), when the force of bees increase so as to warrant it. However, as a rule, the swarming season arrives before all the sections are put on, when no more sections are added until the old colony gets a laying queen.

Always in managing bees the apiarist should have an eye on the future as regards his honey harvest, until the harvest arrives, and when it arrives, then bend his every energy for the time which is present. For instance, my honey harvest comes from basswood, or during the last half of July, so all my operations previous to this time, must be in reference to this harvest, or all my efforts will result only in failure.

Now the time the bees swarm has a very important bearing on what I get as cash out of the apiary. If they swarm too early, they defeat my plans, and if too late it is nearly as bad. The thing is to get them all to swarm at the right time, which is brought about as nearly as it may be, by keeping back the strongest and building up the weakest. This is done by drawing bees and brood from the strong and giving to those which are weak, until all are brought to a uniform strength at the desired time for swarming. But says one, when is the proper time for increase, to which I reply about 15 to 20 days before the main honey harvest. Why? Because this gives time for the young queen in the old colony to hatch and become fertilized, and not enough time to the swarm to get so strong as to desire to swarm again.

Remember I am talking exclusively of raising comb honey, for the raising of extracted honey requires a very different mode of procedure, in my opinion, and I have extracted as high as 565 pounds from a single colony in one season. Nothing can detract more from our crop of comb honey than to have our bees get the swarming fever during the honey harvest, unless it is, the having them so weak at that time, that they are of little or no value. In the forepart of June I was accosted by a neighbor, by saying, "Have your bees swarmed yet?" No, said I, nor do I expect them to generally for the next three weeks. "Well," says he, "I guess you won't get much from them, for Mr. S. is having lots of swarms." All right, says I, I shall be glad to have Mr. S. get a good crop of honey. Well, the result is, that now, July 23, with the basswood in full bloom, Mr. S. is having lots of swarms, which he is putting back, cutting out queen-cells, etc., in the vain hope to get them to go to work, while I have only now and then a swarm with the sections on nearly every hive, being filled as if by magic.

On page 422, in closing my article on spring management, I said "the getting of bees in the right time for the honey harvest counts more toward cash and fun in the apiary than all else," which is true, and next to this is the managing of those bees, so that they will be only bent on storing honey during the honey harvest; for the lack of either gives the apiarist only small returns for his labor among the bees. After doing all in my power to get all swarms out between June 25 and July 4, I frequently get some as early as June 20, and as late as July 12 to 15. Those issuing before July 4 are hived on a new stand, and a part of the sections are put on in 2 or 3 days after hiving, while the date of swarming is put on each hive: N. S. 6-22 being put on the swarm, and Sw'd. 6-23 on the old hive, if that is the date. On the evening of the eighth day I listen a moment at the side of the old hive, and if swarming has been done "according to rule," I hear the young queen piping,

when I know a queen has hatched, and an after-swarm will be the result if it is not stopped.

If no piping is heard, I do not listen again until the evening of the 13th day, for the next rule is that the colony swarmed upon an egg or small larva being placed in the queen-cell, which allows the queen to hatch from the 12th to the 16th day after swarming. If no piping is heard by the evening of the 17th day, no swarm need be expected. When it is heard, which will be in 19 cases out of 20, on the 8th day, I go early the next morning and take every frame out of the hive, shaking the bees off of each (in front) as I take them out and return them again, so I shall be sure and not miss a queen-cell, but cut all off, for we know there is a queen hatched. This is a sure plan, while I have found by experience that none of the other plans given are sure of the prevention of after-swarms. This colony is now boxed to its full capacity, and if the queen gets to laying all right, it will have double the amount of comb honey that any swarm will. In 21 days from the time the swarm is hived, young bees will begin to hatch so as to reinforce that colony, so on the 23d to 25th day after hiving, I give the full capacity of surplus room to that also, which tends to keep them from having a desire to swarm. Well, this article is long enough, and I will stop, although I have not said one-half I desired to say.

Borodino, N. Y.

For the American Bee Journal.

### Marketing Extracted Honey, etc.

J. E. POND, JR.

In considering the question of the honey market at the present time, I am inclined to the idea that the invention of the honey-extractor has been a positive injury to bee-keepers. Not that I for one instant admit that this is the fault of the extractor, for I consider it one of the greatest blessings that has been presented to us; but that many bee-keepers in their desire to produce a "big crop," have extracted too often, and too closely, the result being, that not only have the bees suffered during the winter from insufficient stores, both in quantity and quality, but that the market has been glutted with unripe honey, thus causing a distrust of this honey as an article of consumption.

I believe that this matter of offering unripe honey for sale has done more injury than all the lies that have been invented in regard to glucose, and the ingenuity of the "Yankees," exhibited in putting it into marketable shape. I presume there are as few dishonest persons among bee-keepers as can be found in any business of the same magnitude, but unfortunately there are some, and their acts have caused the whole fraternity to be looked upon with suspicion. The remedy is sure, but it will require persistent and long continued use to perform a cure. Every producer of honey must take it upon himself to offer for sale nothing but the very choicest of his production, and that, too, in the vicinity of his own home, where he is best known. By this means a reputation will become established, and when it is found that extracted honey is equally as pure,



and equally as palatable as comb honey, then its sale will be found to be equally as easy and fully as profitable.

It is not over-production that has caused a glut in the market, but rather the circulation of stories detrimental to the character and quality of the goods (and in many cases I fear there is too much truth in these stories). The remedy lies with us. Let us then see to it that we apply it, and offer nothing save what is first-class in every respect.

If I understand the pollen theory it is this: Pollen is the prime cause of bee-diarrhea, and diarrhea the cause of a very large percentage of winter losses. Is this correct? In my own apiary, consisting of from 5 to 50 colonies, wintered on the summer stands, on natural stores, with no care whatever in the matter of keeping pollen out of the hives, I have never lost a colony from disease, and I have kept bees for 19 years. Were the pollen-theory correct, I should have lost many colonies; of this there can be no doubt, for it is the only logical conclusion that can be arrived at from a pollen-theory premise. I have this very season produced bee-diarrhea in a colony that had nothing whatever to feed upon but granulated sugar syrup. Of one thing I am certain: if care is taken to properly prepare bees for winter, their God-given natural stores will be found as safe as any that man can invent.

Foxboro, Co. Mass.

For the American Bee Journal.

#### Wind-Breaks, Covers, etc.

C. A. HATCH.

On page 471 of the BEE JOURNAL, W. H. Stewart says that J. C. Hatch has lost all of his bees, blown over by a tornado. This is entirely wrong. I have no fault to find with Mr. S.; he is perfectly innocent in the matter, for it was so reported in our local paper at the time. It is only another instance of an over-zealous reporter's anxiety to report something sensational. I own one-half of the bees mentioned, and my brother (J. C. Hatch) does the management of them, and owns the other half; and to the best of my knowledge there was not over four hives upset by the wind, but shade boards and every scrap of covering down to the enamel cloths, were taken off from nearly every one and sent in every direction, exposing the combs to the direct mercy of the wind and rain. Serious results might have followed had not brother and father hastened to the rescue and restored the covers as good as it was possible in a drenching rain. No serious results followed either the upsetting or wetting that the bees got. So much in explanation. How much easier it is to set a falsehood going than it is to overtake it with the truth.

As to Mr. Stewart's fence break, I have no doubt it would protect the hives if it were made strong enough, but nothing short of a stone wall

would stop a tornado, and other things besides wind are to be thought of, the shutting off of all circulation of air by high fences, and the reflected heat of the sun from them would make the heat unbearable in summer. Tornadoes are so infrequent that it is hardly worth while to attempt to protect against them, as what would make us at all safe against them, would make it very burdensome at other times while at work with the bees.

I use a shade board 30 inches by 24 inches, similar to Mr. Heddon's style, on my hives, and no weights, and very seldom have one misplaced. The ground occupied by my hives (about 75) slopes slightly to the north, and is some protected by shrubbery on the west, consisting of raspberry bushes, and my dwelling on the southwest. My shade-boards are made of 1-inch pine, nailed to 1½x2½ inch white elm cleats. I have some made of ¾-inch pine, but they are too light, and need a weight. The cleats are nailed on at such a distance apart that when one rests on the hive the other just comes off at the other end. If the shade-board is put on sloping to the west, and the down cleat snug against the hive, it gives it something of a "bite" on the hive, which helps to hold it. This protects it against the direction of most of our high winds.

Itaca, Wis.

For the American Bee Journal.

#### The Pollen Theory.

JAMES HEDDON.

If Mr. Shuck's article, on page 470, did not call into question else besides the wintering problem (so much having already been written upon that topic), I should not reply to it.

He first says that "Mr. Heddon's experiments are the only features in this discussion that appear as facts in favor of this theory," ignoring the fact that Mr. Fradenburg, Prof. Cook, and others have given similar reports. He then says that I define nitrogen as bee-bread. I define bee-bread as replete with nitrogen. I claim that nitrogenous food, if taken, will cause a fecal accumulation. I also claim that exertion—activity—calls for and causes the bees to partake of the nitrogenous food—bee-bread. This accounts for the well-known fact that fecal accumulations form so rapidly during summer, or just after a spring flight; and the reason why the short cold snaps that come after our bees have been working a few days, so quickly develop diarrhetic symptoms. I hope I have now made the pollen-nitrogen matter clear.

Mr. S. would like to know where a normal condition of the bees' intestines ceases, and disease begins. I will try to inform him. Intestinal disease begins when the fecal accumulations reach beyond the point that causes the bees to desire to void such accumulations. All who are familiar with the cleansing flights of bees, will recognize the point referred to.

Mr. Shuck says that a blow to the pollen theory is found in the fact that

many healthful colonies show a larger per cent. of pollen in their excreta than those suffering most severely from diarrhea. I deny this, and demand the proof before it passes in as evidence one way or the other. This strong and convenient statement must be based upon reports of supposed dry feces.

But here is the strongest argument of all, as Mr. S. says: "If I can show that large apiaries are being wintered successfully on natural stores, one year after another, and that, too, in communities where from 50 to 75 per cent. of the bees of other apiaries are lost during severe winters, I wish to ask what more is necessary? I ask him to explain what were the different causes to the different effects. Why has not he, or some one entertaining his ideas, given us some light by which we, too, could succeed? It is true that at all times just such exceptional cases of safe wintering have occurred in the midst of death and disaster. The "pollen theory" was born among just such facts; being born in the midst of such conditions, it lives and grows among them. Did Mr. S. imagine that I did not know of these facts long before I published my conceptions of the cause of our winter scourge?

He says that my position is not tenable as long as there is a single instance of successful wintering with natural stores on record. Does he know that all honey contains nitrogen? and that there is no honey that contains so little nitrogen that bees cannot survive upon it, and come forth alive in the spring, and succeed in building up to good colonies, which he calls "successful?" Has he ever seen a colony of bees wintered successfully in the highest sense of the term?

We are all dealing with bee-diarrhea—fecal accumulations. I kept 73 colonies in a damp, cold cellar for 151 days without the least perceptible accumulation of feces; and I feel sure that I can do it at will. I believe that it can never be done on any natural stores secreted in my honey area. This settled the question of bee-diarrhea with me. That settles the whole question of wintering bees, for we need not lose them by any other cause—casualties and experiments excepted—in this locality. What I have mentioned as true here, I believe to be true in most locations.

According to Mr. Shuck's reasoning, I can disprove all other supposed causes of winter losses, and even cold. A farmer living east of here saved his entire apiary, all exposed out-doors. A Kalamazoo bee-keeper lost none that were packed—all out-doors. Mr. Boardman, Dr. Southard and others winter bees "successfully" on honey-dew. Mr. Boomhower always succeeds, and uses no ventilators, and says: "All ventilators to bee-cellars are a damage, and amount to nothing." The same gentleman succeeds in wintering bees in damp cellars; so does Prof. Cook and many others. According to Mr. Shuck's method of reasoning, we have an effect without any cause.

Mr. Shuck deplors the amount of space in the bee-papers devoted to the wintering problem or the pollen theory, which is the choice of myself and others in our work to solve this great apicultural enigma. Bee-papers are published to give apiarists an opportunity to exchange ideas and thus foster apicultural progress, through honest controversy, giving experience, etc.; we have a right to make mistakes and report them. If our knowledge was infinite, we would be right upon all subjects, progress would be impossible, and no bee-paper would be needed. Such, however, is not the case, and every intelligent reader demands only honesty of purpose.

There is now no perceptible road around the pollen theory, except in the "dry feces" theory. Even that leaves our labors not in vain. With that, pollen is the cause of bee-diarrhea; without, it no diarrhea will develop. It only remains that it is easier and more practical to remove conditions that cause pollen consumption to destroy our bees, than to remove the pollen itself. I feel perfectly confident that I shall be able to successfully winter my bees hereafter. I am also confident that others will do likewise.

Dowagiac, 9 Mich.

For the American Bee Journal.

### Was it Pollen or Moisture?

C. W. DAYTON.

On Nov. 23, 1884, I placed in a cellar containing 550 cubic feet of space (which was built for the purpose of wintering bees), 60 colonies of bees which were suspended in mid-air, and 40 colonies in hives that were without bottom-boards, and having solid boards as covers to the brood-chambers. The colonies were tiered up 5 high, facing an isle  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet wide, and the differently prepared colonies were alternated with each other as they were put in. The stores consisted of pure white-clover honey, and as much pollen as it was possible to give them and that was contained by the required number of combs.

During all the winter the mercury varied scarcely a degree from  $44^{\circ}$  at the bottom of the cellar, and  $47^{\circ}$  at the top; and with the exception of a  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch pipe extending from the bottom of the cellar and joined to the chimney, all chances for ventilation were cut off.

For the first six weeks after the bees were put in, the prospects appeared to be favorable for successful wintering. On Jan. 6, 1885, I noticed, while peering in at the bottom of the hives, a slight restlessness of the colonies in the hives having tight covers.

Jan. 13 found them very uneasy, the cellar smelled strongly of bee-diarrhea, and many of the hives were soiled with excrement. An examination at this time revealed condensed moisture on the outside of the covers or on the inside of the hives in some part of the brood-chambers, the position of which moisture varied in ac-

cordance to the numerical strength of the colony. After re-piling the hives and removing the cover-boards, the moisture escaped and the bees became quiet and tightly clustered, and the diarrhetic odor entirely disappeared from the cellar. This case I believe to be an instance in which bee-diarrhea was caused through the sipping of condensed moisture by the bees, in which case, had there been no pollen in the hive, the moisture would have remained untouched as it does when the bees hang out of the hive during a shower in the summer season; and the reason for it is obvious.

Although the colonies remained very quiet, affected bees continued to go to the cellar-bottom until about Feb. 1, when the loss of bees nearly stopped, and all went smoothly until the effects of the warmer weather (which came about March 4) began the retarding the escape of moisture from the cellar. At this time I observed that the colonies which were made weak by the loss of bees, were unable to protect their combs from the increasing dampness of the cellar which gradually covered them with mold and moisture, and which, in a condensed form, extended on all sides of the clusters, and sometimes under the feet of the bees in the weaker colonies. In case of the foregoing conditions, it was not long until the bees were forced to partake of sour honey, in consequence of which 17 of the smallest colonies died between March 9 and 16. Supposing the cause of the death of these colonies, I immediately supplied the rest of the 40 colonies with good honey, and caused a draft of hot air to circulate through the cellar, which removed the moisture, and I lost no more before they were put out on April 4.

As soon as they were taken from the cellar, 12 colonies swarmed out, and alighting in one cluster, I made but 3 small colonies of them. On May 1, 11 weak and diseased colonies remained of the 40 whose hives had tight covers to the brood-chambers; and of the 60 colonies which were in the hives that had neither covers nor bottom-boards, 58 were healthy and strong, one had starved and one was queenless.

One thing of which I took particular notice was, that the diseased colonies were nearly, or entirely, destitute of brood, while the healthy colonies nearly always had brood in from one to four combs.

It should be remembered that in this experiment the preparation and condition of all the colonies was the same, except the coverings to the brood-chambers, and that the results were exactly the opposite, so much so, in fact, that my premeditations (which was to produce the disorder, give ventilation, and thereby preserve the colonies alive, though in a somewhat weakened condition, as I had done in other winters) came near being defeated. Had I been aware of the humidity of the cellar in time, I have no doubt but that my anticipations might have been fully realized.

With me, strong colonies only are able to withstand the effects of ex-

cessive moisture; but give me a warm and dry cellar, and I will successfully winter the smallest colony. To maintain a steady and even temperature in cellar-wintering, is to maintain that condition which is the most favorable for the accumulation of moisture.

Bradford, 6 Iowa.

Read at the Maine Convention.

### Bee-Culture in Maine.

F. O. ADDITION.

The following are extracts from the President's annual address:

It is not to be expected that all who are engaged in bee-keeping will make it a success, nor would I recommend for every one to keep bees. There are persons who do not seem to every get time for thought, who are ever at work digging and delving from morn till night, often doing things that it were better not to have been done, when a little time spent in careful study would have brought better results with less physical labor. We need a certain amount of labor, but we want a better understanding of our business whatever it may be.

In some States where the climate is more adapted to honey-producing than ours, and where a greater number make bee-keeping a specialty, their crop will surpass ours in quantity; but we have the satisfaction of this, that they cannot surpass ours in quality, for no better honey is produced than that which comes from the hills and valleys of our own State. Still we are far behind some of our sister States in the science of apiculture; after the rapid progress we have made for the past few years, we are still only in our infancy; comparatively few are engaged in bee-keeping, and still less understand the principles necessary for a successful prosecution of the business.

Many may say that they only keep a few bees to get what honey they want at home, and cannot afford to go to the expense of keeping them on the improved plan. Let me say to those, "what is worth doing at all is worth doing well." What would you think of a man that would say it did not make any difference how many potatoes or how much grain he got per acre, as he was only raising it for his own use? There are, doubtless, millions of blossoms that secrete honey each year that are not visited by the honey-bee. Then again, our honey season is so short, and our honey-flows at such stated periods, and each so short that there is but little danger of overstocking the shortness of our honey season, is another reason why we should understand the requirements of our bees, to have them ready when the season comes.

There are many things for us to learn before we can claim anything like perfection in bee-keeping. I do not mean by this that there are none who understand the business, for we have many such, and it is through the efforts of these that we may look for the greatest improvements, for



although we have bee-papers and works on apiculture from other States, and while the general principles may be the same, we must still look to our own apiarists for methods that apply to our own particular climate.

The success of our apiarists is due as much to their persistent research as to our favorable and natural honey-flows; still our honey-resource is of great importance, and should claim a large share of our attention. Although we, in our State, do not have as long a season as some do, for a rapid flow of honey of the finest quality, we cannot be surpassed by any section of our country. With our raspberry, our clover, our linden and our goldenrod; and in our newer sections the fireweed—with all of our other honey-plants, we have an abundant flow of honey.

To be sure we have seasons when our honey crop is cut off in some sections of the State. It was so the past year, and in a great many cases bees did not gather honey enough to carry them through the winter; but sugar being fed for winter stores learns us a lesson that we may profit by. There are questions of vital importance to us as apiarists that are yet to be proven, and that are our greatest benefactors who do the most to advance the cause of apiculture. Let us see who they will be.

Dexter, ☉ Maine.

For the American Bee Journal.

### Imported vs. Home-Bred Queens.

HENRY ALLEY.

A few of the many thousand bee-keepers of this country have an idea that a queen sent from another country must be superior to those reared at home. I have tested this matter pretty thoroughly during the past 20 years, and so far as my experience goes, it is far from satisfactory, as I have found that imported queens, from any source, are inferior in all respects to those reared in this country by our most careful breeders.

Why should queens of the same strain reared in Europe be any better than those reared in America? The fact is as I have stated, that they are inferior to those reared here. Why send to Europe and pay \$10 for a queen, when a much better one can be had at home for about one-fourth the price? Can any one who has purchased imported queens produce any that will compare with home-bred queens? Not one person will, in my opinion, respond to these questions in the affirmative. I have queens of several races that are perfect in points of size, color and markings, and their qualities for honey-gathering and mild dispositions, cannot be excelled. All these points were brought out by careful breeding and selection.

I have a strain of the latest imported from Palestine. The queens are dark colored, the workers the same, and their dispositions anything but pleasant. We have bred one generation from them, and there is a

marked improvement in size, color, and disposition. I also have several strains of Syrian bees, and there is a great difference in the markings, color and disposition of these latter strains. The queens of one strain are large and handsome, the workers resemble the Albinos, and they are fair honey-gatherers, with very mild dispositions. Those from another strain are very smart and active, the queens small and more apt to be striped—in fact, none are yellow, but the light color is almost a saffron. Any of the races in my apiary are easily handled with the bellows smoker.

Now, one word about the Carniolans: Five years ago I imported two fine queens of this race. They were large, very dark, and resembled our black bees. The worker bees, when quite young, are of a grayish color, but when a few weeks old they cannot be distinguished (in most cases except by experts) from black bees. The bees have a mild disposition, are good workers, but their great propensity to swarm will condemn them in every case; they will not suit the average American bee-keeper. If there is anything that will discourage a bee-keeper and ruin his prospects for a large crop of honey, it is "swarming." The Carniolans are the most unreasonable in this respect of any race I have. Many of those who purchase these bees are not aware of this fact, and neither do they understand that the Carniolans are not yellow bees.

Let me advise the reader (if he really wants a fine race of bees, and the best queens produced in the world), to purchase home-bred queens in every case.

Wenham, ♂ Mass.

Pacific Rural Press.

### Comb or Extracted Honey.

WM. MUTH-RASMUSSEN.

To the common bee-keeper the question resolves itself into whether he shall produce comb or extracted honey. If he is situated near a good city market, or has superior shipping facilities, comb honey, no doubt, pays the best. There is less labor to the bee-keeper in the production of this article, and much of the work can be done during the winter. One man can care for a far greater number of colonies run for comb honey, than where extracted honey is the object. As a rule, comb honey also finds a readier sale, in fact, as a recent writer said, "A good article of comb honey will sell itself." The drawbacks are, that comb honey requires extra careful handling, is difficult to keep in good order, and still more difficult to transport, for which reason a very high rate of freight is demanded. Neither is it as certain a crop as extracted honey. While the producer of the latter article can supply his bees with a set of empty combs, and thus, even in a season of comparative scarcity, secure every drop of honey, which the bees do not need for

their own sustenance, the comb for comb honey must be a fresh production, either from the natural wax secretion of the bees, or from extra thin comb foundation manufactured for that purpose. When honey is scarce, bees will not build any comb, even when furnished with comb foundation, and the would-be producer of comb honey, therefore, finds himself minus his expected crop, while his neighbor, who works for extracted honey, may at least get something. The production of extracted honey entails more labor, requires more help with the same number of colonies, and calls for greater expense in the way of cans, labels, apparatus, etc. Extracted honey does not sell as readily as comb honey, is not as highly esteemed, brings a far lower price, and the price is often further depressed by the objection to its tendency to granulate, although this objection will probably wear away, as consumers become more familiar with the principles of this property and learn that granulation is the best test of the purity of extracted honey.

Honey which has been extracted when fully ripened by the bees, and it should never be extracted earlier (several writers to the contrary, notwithstanding), and hermetically sealed in suitable packages, will keep indefinitely, and requires no further care, except to keep the packages outwardly clean. With ordinary care it can be transported any distance; in the candied state it will bear even the roughest kind of handling; and the freight charges should not be more than for syrup or molasses. With a good supply of extra combs for the supers, the bee-keeper can often secure two or three times as much extracted honey as he would of comb honey. Extracting has a tendency to reduce swarming, and he who works for extracted honey, and already has as many colonies as he desires or can care for, will find this a decided relief.

Independence, ☉ Calif.

For the American Bee Journal.

### My Wintering Experiments.

WM. MORSE.

On Oct. 15, I packed in chaff, on the summer stands, 27 colonies of bees. Unpacked them the middle of April and cleaned their hives. Two colonies were queenless. The others were in good condition with from 2 to 4 frames of brood, and plenty of stores. I sold 6 colonies. The rest all swarmed once, June 11 to 27th. I put the queenless colonies with the others. I also put back all after-swarms. I have now from them 38 good, strong colonies and 10 three-frame nuclei.

On Nov. 5, I put 25 colonies of bees in the cellar. They were confined 141 days. April 2, I put them on summer stands. One colony was dead and 2 were queenless. The rest had 2 or 3 frames partly filled with brood, and showed signs of disease. They dwindled about one-third in a month; and on May 4, 4 more were queenless.

Thirteen of them swarmed once, June 23 to July 9. I have now from them 31 colonies. July 15, I cut the queen-cells from the 5 colonies that had not swarmed.

This experiment shows more favorable results from wintering, packed on summer stands.

Rockford, Ill., July 25, 1885.

Plowman.

### Marketing Honey—A Caution.

C. H. DIBBERN.

In most localities August is rather a quiet one for the bees. The first or white honey harvest is past, and if for any reason the bee-keeper has failed to secure a fair crop, the opportunity has now past. The season was so late and cold that it has been very difficult to get the bees in the best condition to gather the honey when it came. Only strong colonies will store any surplus honey, and to get these at the right time has been the important problem to solve. Swarming commenced late, and only strong colonies with us have swarmed at all. In the amount of honey produced the case is much the same; only strong colonies have produced any surplus. The crop, from present indications, will be a very moderate one. In the first place, only about one-fourth of the bees all over the Northern States survived the winter and early spring. The most colonies were so weak that the honey flow was well advanced before the bees could store it rapidly, and the prospect now is that the flow is nearly ended. Reports from California are very gloomy, and the prospect there is that there will be little or none to ship. In looking the country over and considering the great loss in wintering, and the peculiar season, I do not think that much more than one-half the amount of honey will be produced that there was last year, when only a poor crop was gathered.

Now, what about the honey market? If you have been fortunate enough to secure a fair crop, do not be in a hurry to sell it at the nearest store for a small price. There is an increasing demand for the nicest honey, and such will bring a fair price if properly marketed. The worst trouble is with those that have but little to sell, and will bring it to town as soon as taken off, and sell for whatever is offered. These lots are usually in poor shape, and do not greatly affect honey in nice packages. Occasionally a very nice lot will be brought to town and sold for a song. That usually spoils the market for the season, and the larger bee-keeper finds it necessary to ship his honey to some distant market. While everything is so cheap we cannot expect to get a high price for our honey, but in view of the limited amount secured, we ought to insist on a fair price.

The bees still require some attention this month. Keep watch of colonies that have swarmed. If after 16 days after swarming they are found gathering idly about the entrance

while others are working, look them over and see that they have a laying queen. If no queen is present, one should be given; if none is at hand, a frame with a queen-cell; if that cannot be found, then a comb with brood and eggs should be given. All colonies should still be kept strong. There is yet a prospect for a good crop of fall honey, and we must have our bees in good condition if we hope to secure it. This fall honey is yellow, or dark, and will not bring as good a price as the white. In some sections this late crop is abundant, and is a great help to the bees, as it causes them to rear brood late, which are the bees to winter over. Keep a sharp look to your honey, and if any signs of the moth, give it more sulphur. If you still have empty comb, it had better be melted into wax if any signs of the moth appear; if not, store such in a cool, dry cellar, and hang them an inch apart. If not closely watched, the moths will surely destroy them.

Milan, Ills.

For the American Bee Journal.

### Direct Introduction of Queens.

ABEL GRESH, (23—51).

In answer to S. Simmins article on this subject, on page 472 of the BEE JOURNAL for 1885, I would say that I am fully convinced that the method there described is not a safe one, and I doubt if I could succeed with it in a single instance, unless it might happen under peculiar circumstances. After giving my experience on page 521 for 1884, I found I was too confident of my success, even after the heroic treatment I gave the bees to compel them to accept a queen; I found, when looking her up, that she had been roughly handled, as she had one of her limbs totally disabled, and I superseded her at the close of the season. Again, this season, I had a queen fail in the midst of the swarming season, and I found the colony in such a condition as to be wholly unable to remedy the failure by rearing a young queen to supersede the old one.

I waited until I had a laying queen in a 3-frame nucleus, then hoped to be able to introduce her direct by transferring the three frames in a body, and exchanging others of the hive with a colony that had recently swarmed, to reform my nucleus, and so mix the bees as to take the "fight" out of them. I carried out the programme by removing the old queen, carried my nucleus, in its hive, to the stand, and carried the hive for mixing with to the same place. I first removed three combs, setting them outside, set in the comb containing the queen, and placed the other two from the nucleus, one on each side, and then alternated the balance of the combs with combs and brood from the second hive, then closed it, and alternated the balance of the combs in the second hive and the nucleus, and set each on its proper stand.

I then opened the hive in which I had placed the queen, to see if she was molested, and found she had

traveled to one of the old combs, originally belonging to the hive, where the old bees attacked her, and began to ball her. I rescued her, and after caging 12 hours, she was accepted. I have never lost a queen by introducing on Frank Benton's method, though I had to re-cage one five times, but as a rule 24 hours caging is sufficient; and I need no quicker method, especially since it is such a safe one.

I have no doubt Mr. Simmins succeeds in the manner he describes; and where it succeeds, the practice is desirable. But as for myself, I judge that many conditions must change before I can hope to succeed by it. In this connection it will pay any one to turn to page 453 of the BEE JOURNAL for 1884, and read "What do we Know," by G. M. Doolittle, which treats of a point similar to the one under consideration here. It will be found that his success is not always assured when working on plans different from the old stand-by ways. An old hand is not likely to suffer much in trying such experiments, but to a beginner who, perhaps, is risking the only queen he has on hand, and she may be quite valuable, I would say, "don't do it."

Weedville, Pa.

Spirit of the Farm.

### My Experience in Hiving Swarms.

ARNOLD DELFFS.

Though the swarming season is mainly over, and the very few swarms that may still be expected hardly ever amount to much, unless assisted by brood, empty combs, comb foundation, or (night) feeding, I, nevertheless, deem it of importance to make a few remarks on that subject; the more so, as under circumstances—exceptional, it is true—hiving may be a very dangerous undertaking.

Most people know that bees, when filled with honey, are disinclined to sting; also, that they, ere starting, fill themselves with that substance, carrying enough to last them about three or four days. They also go "fattened up," so to say, for comb building, having prepared themselves beforehand by rest and liberal feeding. But all armies have their stragglers. A few bees almost invariably fail to provide themselves with rations; these are exceedingly ill-natured, and almost sure to sting; besides, the most peaceful bee will sting when becoming entangled in your hair or beard. Ordinarily speaking, incredible liberties may be taken with a swarm of bees; but, as I shall proceed to show, it is at times unsafe to put too much confidence in an "untested" swarm—i. e., one you have not tested as to their tempers.

About two weeks ago one of my neighbors, whilst plowing one mile from here, came to inform me that a remarkably strong swarm was hanging about 16 feet above the ground, on a small ash tree, which could be ascended by means of a cedar close by. The evening was hot, and both



of us, having been hard at work, perspired freely. As most persons know, there has been barely any surplus honey this season, but I was so much used to good-natured swarms, that I failed to take my bee-hat with me. A rope to let down the limb, also a hand-saw and pruning-shears were taken, however. We soon arrived at the spot. The first thing I did was to saw down a small walnut tree and make a very strong fork. I next ascended the cedar (slow and disagreeable work); after cutting a free passage for the loaded limb, I told my partner to prop one end with the fork. Then I took the rope, let it slide along a branch above the one I intended taking off, and carefully began sawing. I was stung several times while doing so, and might and ought to have taken the hint; but still I proceeded, being deceived by mistaking the offending parties to be a squad of impropident stragglers. I even now fairly shudder, thinking of what a remarkably narrow escape I had; and under hardly any circumstances would I incur such danger again.

The man holding the fork became restless, for, though there had been no serious jars, the bees directed their attention to him, too, treating him liberally to stings. But, fortunately for me, he stood to his post; had he let loose my life would probably have been the forfeit. Very slowly and carefully the limb was lowered; as soon as it fairly touched the ground my assistant took to his heels. I descended as quickly as I could; ere reaching *terra firma* a large number of bees assailed me, but running through some bushes, I was safe. After some minutes I approached the limb, but, if any thing, the bees were fiercer than before, and remained so till sundown.

We then carried the limb home. A Langstroth hive filled with clean, empty combs had been prepared for their reception, during my absence. All attempts to coax them into their future home were unavailing that night. Next morning I took from a strong colony two frames with unsealed brood and replaced them with empty combs; the brood was then inserted into the hive. The brood I gave had a pacifying influence, for the bees went in, and have done well ever since.

The question arises, what caused the bees to act so fiercely? My theory then was, and to a certain extent still is, that our perspiring had something to do with it; also that perhaps the bees had left their previous habitation long enough to have consumed the rations they loaded themselves with. But a few days afterward I saw that these conclusions were mainly, perhaps entirely, wrong after all.

About one week ago, shortly after a rain, a colony that never had given me a drop of honey this year (I had examined it but a few days before), cast a swarm. They fortunately settled rather low; at any rate, at a far more convenient place than the one first spoken of. But, though I had

not worked any that day, owing to the rain, and had on a fresh shirt, they were just about as ill-tempered as their colleagues. Of course they had not consumed their honey, having barely started. This made it reasonable that there was not a sufficiency of honey in the hive to go all around, consequently a great many were mad and showed their disposition whenever and wherever a chance offered. But clean, empty combs, also two sheets of unsealed brood, exerted a beneficial effect. They are well at work now, and though late, owing to the moist atmosphere prevailing, the white clover lasting longer than usual, the assistance derived from the brood, and last, but not least, that of the other combs, I think will do well, and, in case of an ordinarily-favorable fall, give me a fair surplus of extracted honey. Shelbyville, ♂ Tenn.

### SELECTIONS FROM OUR LETTER BOX

**Good Crop of Basswood Honey.**—Frank McNay, Mauston, ♂ Wis., on Aug. 3, 1885, writes:

Basswood has yielded a good crop of honey in this locality, but on account of the hard winter and spring, there are but few bees to gather it. I have run two of my apiaries for comb honey, and have about 6,000 sections nearly filled. I also run one apiary for extracted honey; they have averaged 100 pounds per colony, and I will have to extract once more from basswood.

**Speak a Word.**—18—S. McLees, May, ♂ Mich., on Aug. 6, 1885, writes:

My bees wintered well; they were put into the cellar on Nov. 15, and I placed them on the summer stands again on April 16, which was ten days too early (they were in the cellar nearly 153 days). The brood became chilled, so I have to make the above figures. I have at the present 35 fair colonies, and intend to increase them to 40; I am working them for increase. I have extracted nearly 300 pounds of honey. The season, so far, has been the best for many years for honey, and yet has the appearance of continuing.

Speak a word, now, for the workers,  
While building their snowy-white combs;  
To hold all the golden nectar,  
For "stores" in their marvelous homes.

Speak a word, too, for the mother,  
Who gently the eggs deposit;  
Without her there soon would be none  
To fill up the honey closet.

Without me no home is complete,  
Declares the loud "hum" of the male;  
Defenseless, despised, rejected,  
And harmless—no need of a veil.

Now speak a word, too, for their rights,  
Which cheerfully, all should defend;  
While bee-keepers toss in their "mites,"  
And a bluff to the "sheep" man send.

Behold! "In union there is strength."  
Shown by mother, worker, and male:  
So, freely, now toss in your mites,  
That justice and right may prevail."

**Yet Hoping.**—P. P. Nelson, Manteno, ♂ Ills., on Aug. 1, 1885, writes:

I am yet in the bee-business; but they went back to 12 colonies, last winter. I have now 30, and several hundred pounds of nice honey; the "survival of the fittest." Most of the bees in these parts died last winter.

**Feeding Bees and Honey Crop.**—J. H. Andre, Lockwood, ♀ N. Y., on Aug. 3, 1885, writes:

July was a poor month for honey. I secured 100 pounds of surplus in June, from 5 colonies (mostly from 2 colonies). I had 13 swarms; doubled some; I have 13 good ones in all now. Mine is the only honey in market yet, for miles around; 40 pounds of syrup fed early in the spring, tells its own story. In regard to hives being upset by the wind, I have had empty box-hives here stand through the worst wind we have ever had, without upsetting. I believe a frame hive, set low down, will stand against a wind, when it is full of honey (and it usually is full at such a time), that would blow down a brick building.

**Swarming and Robbing.**—J. F. McMillan, Healy, ♂ Ills., on July 30, 1885, writes:

I have 35 colonies of bees. They have commenced swarming again. I extracted the honey on June 17, as the queens had no room to lay. I have two-story hives with two-pound sections on, and when I open a hive to take off any honey that is finished, or cut out the queen-cells, the bees from the other hives rob as though they were starved. (Bees work but an hour or two in the day, and cluster on the outside of the hive). I want to know how to prevent swarming and robbing.

[I think you would have done much to prevent this re-swarming if you had kept on emptying the combs of honey. It is likely that they needed emptying every few days, until the queen got full possession of them. Now you must either clip the queen-cells or give plenty of room and shade, and trust to a natural turn of affairs to check swarming. To prevent robbing, do not let your bees get a taste of ill-gotten sweets. Do not open the hives when and where robbers are flying. When you must open them, let it be during that hour or two when the bees are at work, or carry the hives into some protected place. —JAMES HEDDON.]

**Working on Red Clover.**—B. J. Miller & Co., Nappanee, ♂ Ind., on July 30, 1885, write:

We have had a splendid season for bees to increase, and for a large yield of honey. We had an abundance of white clover and basswood. Bees are doing well now on red clover.

**Wonderful Honey-Yield and Increase.**—Smith & Smith, Kenton, ♂ O., on July 28, 1885, write:

Although the past winter was a very hard one on bees, and the loss in this part of Ohio was about 90 per cent., still we have again quite a number of colonies in fine condition in this (Hardin) and adjoining counties. The season since May 10 has been the best that we have had for a long time. Both the clover and the basswood bloomed bountifully, the weather was just right, and the bees put in full time. It is wonderful how they rolled in the honey. Although colonies were weak on May 1, swarming began very early, and has been kept up all through the season. The increase also has been wonderful. Mr. H. Hastings started in May with 2 colonies, and he now has 24 from them. Mr. Martin started with 17 colonies, and he now has 51 in good condition, and 1,000 pounds of comb honey. Who, in Ohio, can beat this?

**Good Season.**—B. D. Scott, Ovid Centre, © N. Y., on July 30, 1885, says:

I put into the cellar 43 colonies of bees last fall, and I lost 16. I commenced the season with 27 colonies, and increased them to 70, and have extracted 4,600 lbs. of honey from clover and basswood. The season has been good, but not as good as that of 1883.

**Fifty Pounds per Colony.**—J. G. Norton, (33—83), Macomb, © Ills., on Aug. 3, 1885, writes:

The honey-flow in this section has again come to a close, and although as in many seasons the prospects for a big crop were flattering, the results are far from being so. The white clover bloomed full, but rain and cold weather up to June 25, destroyed the flow of honey. Bees swarmed profusely (when there were any to swarm), but the reports all around here seem to be, plenty of swarms but no surplus. The weather is very dry here now, and every flower is dried up, so that our fall flow is only guess work. My bees have enough now to winter on, if they do not eat it before winter comes. I received 51 swarms from 33 colonies, and have taken 50 pounds of surplus honey per colony, spring count.

**Large Wasps.**—In answer to an inquiry, Prof. A. J. Cook, Agricultural College, Mich., on Aug. 8, 1885, replies as follows:

The insects sent by Mr. A. T. Kelly, Franklin, Ind., are two of our largest, finest wasps. One is *Stizus Speciosus* Dru.; the other is *Stizus Grandis* Say. As Mr. K. says, they are powerful stingers. They sting insects as large as the cicada, falsely called seventeen-year locust, and bury them in holes which they dig in the earth. It is said they do not always kill such insects, but only paralyze them, so that they may remain fresh, and so prove toothsome food for the young of the wasps. When the wasps catch insects, they lay eggs on them, and bury their victims with the eggs attached. Thus when the eggs hatch the young wasps have plenty of tender steak at hand. I have never received these wasps before from so far North. I have received them from Kentucky and other more southern States, and have heard that they sometimes attack and kill bees. Were it not for this habit, they would be counted as friends; in that they destroy many noxious insects.

**Robber Bees, etc.**—J. W. Sanders, Le Grand, © Iowa, on July 30, 1885, says:

We are having very hot weather—100° to-day in the shade. It has been hot for several days. I had a general war with one very strong colony on July 28, caused by a breaking loose of some comb, which set the honey to running. I gave them a good sprinkling with a rubber hose, and covered the hive, it being about 5 p. m. I uncovered it after dark, but before 6 o'clock the next morning there was a general raid on the colony. I had tipped the hive to the back and closed the entrance the previous evening, but it seemed to make but little difference. The broken honey was all taken up, but rob they would; so I then gave them a good smoking and drenching with flour when I soon cleared the hive of part of the robber bees. I then made a change of hives—robbers for the robbed—and in a short time all was again quiet. I have near my apiary some water works used for hot-bed work, with a 40-foot rubber hose, and this I turned so as to work in my apiary. It is arranged so as to throw a fine spray

if desired. I find on these hot days that the bees seem to enjoy a little sprinkle and a general wetting of the grounds and hives. Is it not a good plan? Our first honey-season for surplus closed several days ago. The bees were busy when it was not too hot, and they are in pretty good condition for the late harvest, if we have one. I have just obtained a large-size Excelsior wax-extractor, and I find it a grand success. It is a sight to behold the amount of filth there is in old combs. I do not find any difficulty about the black water spoken of by one correspondent. I keep water in the pan the wax drips into, wash this black water all out, and put more water in the pan with the wax, and melt again, which makes it nice. I shall use no more old black combs after this.

**Good Fall Crop Expected.**—7—Henry Cripe, (18), N. Manchester, © Ind., on July 30, 1885, says:

We have had the best season, so far, that we have had since I have kept bees. I am looking for a good fall crop. Mr. G. M. Doolittle hits the nail squarely on the head in the last few lines of his article on page 453, as well as in all of his other articles.

**Bee-Keepers' Union.**—W. C. Nutt, Newton, © Iowa, on Aug. 1, 1885, writes:

The Union, I think, is what bee-keepers want every where. There is so much ignorance and superstition among people, in regard to bees, that something similar, if not "a sheep and bees lawsuit," is likely to spring up almost any time.

In union there is strength,  
In union's chain,  
Beneath its spell,  
Freedom, peace and safety dwell.

I am well pleased with the Constitution and the officers elected. I have changed my address from Otley to Newton, Jasper county, Iowa. I think I have located in a neighborhood where my rights will be respected. But I am ready to help in what I deem right. I think all bee-men should be enrolled as members of the Union at once.

**Bees Lying Out.**—C. H. Dibbern, Milan, © Ills., on July 29, 1885, says:

We are having very hot weather here now, and plenty of room and all the ventilation I can think of will not keep the bees in their hives. I have now about 100 bushels of bees lying out on the shady sides of the hives enjoying the cool breezes. My apiary is well shaded by trees, and if there is any way to keep bees at work inside their hives when the mercury gets up to 90° and above, I would like to know it.

**Best Season for 10 Years.**—L. Reed, Orono, © Mich., on July 27, 1885, writes:

We are having the best season for honey that we have had in 10 years. Bees were 3 weeks later in swarming this season, but we have had a large yield from red raspberry and white clover. Basswood has been in bloom for 5 days, and every tree that is 10 feet high and upwards, is full. Bees have gained from 5 to 8 pounds per day since it has been in bloom, and it will last 3 or 4 days longer. Prospects are good for a full crop, as we have had just rain enough. I extracted 50 pounds from one colony to-day, that had been extracted from 2 weeks ago, and I left 5 frames untouched. I will get about 75 pounds of surplus per colony, being mostly comb honey in one-pound sections. I have 45 colonies, and I let them swarm just once. My first swarm issued on June

23, and the last one on July 14. The following is my way of managing after swarms: I mark on the hive of every colony the day and date when it swarmed, then I know when to look for a second swarm. When I hear the queens piping, I go through the colony and cut out all the queen-cells (there is always one queen out), and I drop the cells into a glass can with a loose top; if I want to save a good one, I take a card of brood and bees, put them in a 3-frame nucleus, place them in the cellar for 24 hours after giving them the queen, and then they are all right. I rear all my queens for my own use in that way, and I have several nice queens that are laying now, that I have reared this season. I am glad to see the bee-keepers organizing for the purpose of defense. I will send in my \$1.25 as soon as possible.

**Short Crop.**—C. A. Hatch, Ithaca, © Wis., on Aug. 2, 1885, writes as follows:

The white honey harvest has ended with us, and we have to report a short one, as there was only two whole days during basswood bloom that bees could fly. We had rain all the time; clover gave a good crop, but bees had too much building up to do, to get the most out of it.

**Bees are Timid when away from their Hives.**—F. A. Snell, Milledgeville, © Ills., writes thus:

The formation of the National Bee-Keepers' Union is a move in the right direction, and I hope bee-keepers will all join in the work. There is great ignorance and prejudice in regard to bees, and if it is not the duty of all intelligent bee-keepers to work to enlighten the ignorant, I am at a loss to know what our duty is. I stand ready to pay more if needed. Bees are very timid when away from their hives, and fly upon the approach of any object, while gathering in the fields.

**Profuse Honey Yield.**—Prof. A. J. Cook, Agricultural College, © Mich., says:

I never saw such a yield of basswood honey as we have just had.

## Convention Notices.

The Linwood Bee-Keepers' Association will be held at Rock Elm Centre, Wis., on Tuesday, Sept. 1st, at 1 o'clock p. m., in Condit's Hall. All interested are cordially invited to attend, and make the meeting a profitable one. B. J. THOMPSON, Sec.

The Western N. Y. and Northern Pa. Bee-Keepers' Association will meet at Salamanca, N. Y., in Odd Fellows' Hall, on Sept. 1 and 2, 1885. A. D. JACOBS, Sec.

The Cortland Union Bee-Keepers' Association will hold a basket picnic at the apiary of Mr. Miles Morton, at Groton, N. Y., on Tuesday, Aug. 18, 1885. All bee-keepers, with their families, are cordially invited to be present. W. H. BEACH, Sec.

The next meeting of the Northwestern Illinois and Southwestern Wisconsin Bee-Keepers' Association will be held at Rock City, Ills., on Aug. 25, 1885. J. STEWART, Sec.

Owing to a very heavy rain-storm during the forenoon of July 18, the meeting of the Marshall County Bee-Keepers' Association was deferred until Saturday, Aug. 29, 1885, at 10.30 a. m., in the Court House at Marshalltown, Iowa. Subjects: "Fall Management of Bees" and "Care and Sale of Honey." All bee-keepers are invited. It will be a time of rest from other labor, and we hope to have a good meeting. J. W. SANDERS, Sec.



WEEKLY EDITION  
OF THE

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BUSINESS MANAGER.

## Special Notices.

**Make all Money Orders and Postal Notes payable at Chicago, Ill.**—Some country postmasters insist on making such payable at some sub-station of Chicago, but we want them drawn on the *main office*.

If your wrapper-label reads Aug. 85, please remember that your subscription runs out with this month. Renew at once, so as not to lose any numbers.

**To Correspondents.**—It would save us much trouble, if all would be particular to give their P. O. address and name, when writing to this office. We have several letters (some inclosing money) that have no name; many others having no Post-Office, County or State. Also, if you live near one post-office and get your mail at another, be sure to give the address we have on our list.

For two subscribers for the Weekly BEE JOURNAL (or 8 for the Monthly) for one year, we will present a Pocket Dictionary, and send it by mail, postpaid.

**Sample Copies of the BEE JOURNAL** will be sent FREE upon application. Any one intending to get up a club can have sample copies sent to the persons they desire to interview by sending the names to this office, or we will send them all to the agent.

We want one number each of the BEE JOURNAL of August, 1866—February, 1867. Any one having them to spare will please send a Postal Card. We will pay 50 cents for one copy of each of the two numbers.

**Preserve your papers for reference** If you have not got a Binder we will mail you one for 75 cents, or you can have one FREE if you will send us 3 new yearly subscriptions for the BEE JOURNAL.

Our rates for two or more copies of the book, "Bees and Honey," may be found on the Book List on the second page of this paper. Also wholesale rates on all books where they are purchased "to sell again."

## Local Convention Directory.

1885. Time and place of Meeting.

- Aug. 12-14.—Cedar Valley, at Waterloo, Iowa.  
A. D. Bennett, Sec.
- Aug. 25.—Southern Wisconsin, at Janesville, Wis.  
John C. Lynch, Sec.
- Aug. 25.—Des Moines Co. Iowa, at Burlington, Iowa.  
John Nau, Sec.
- Aug. 25.—N. W. Ill. and S. W. Wis. at Rock City, Ill.  
J. Stewart, Sec., Rock City, Ill.
- Sept. 1.—Linwood, at Rock Elm Centre, Wis.  
B. J. Thompson, Sec., Waverly, Wis.
- Sept. 1, 2.—W. N. Y. and N. Pa., at Salamanca, N. Y.  
A. D. Jacobs, Sec., Jamestown, N. Y.
- Dec. 8-10.—Michigan State, at Detroit, Mich.  
H. D. Cutting, Sec., Clinton, Mich.

In order to have this table complete, Secretaries are requested to forward full particulars of time and place of future meetings.—Ed.

## Convention Notices.

The Southern Wisconsin Bee-Keepers' Association will meet at the Court House in Janesville, Tuesday, Aug. 25, 1885, at 10 a. m.  
JOHN C. LYNCH, Sec.

The Des Moines County, Iowa, Bee-Keepers' Association, will hold its fall meeting at the Court House in Burlington, on Aug. 25, 1885, at 10 a. m. All persons interested in bee-culture are invited to attend.  
JOHN NAU, Sec.

The third Annual Picnic of the Eastern Iowa and Western Illinois Bee-Keepers' Association, will be held at Black Hawk's Watch Tower, 4 miles south of Rock Island, on Thursday, Aug. 13, 1885. Cars leave Terry Landing, in Rock Island, for the grounds every half hour. A pleasant time is anticipated. Bee-keepers and their friends are cordially invited to attend. We are glad to announce that Mr. I. V. McCagg, President and founder of the Association, is improving, and will shortly again be able to be with us, after an illness of some 60 days, the greater part of the time being confined to his bed with intense suffering from inflammatory rheumatism. He expects to be so much improved as to be able to attend the picnic.  
WM. GOOS, Sec.

## The National Bee-Keepers' Union.

## CONSTITUTION.

**ARTICLE I.**—This organization shall be known as the "National Bee-Keepers' Union," and shall meet annually, or as often as necessity may require.

**ARTICLE II.**—Its object shall be to protect the interests of bee-keepers, and to defend their rights.

**ARTICLE III.**—The officers of this Union shall consist of a President, five Vice-Presidents, and a General Manager (who shall also be the Secretary and Treasurer), whose duties shall be those usually performed by such officers. They shall be elected by ballot, and hold their several offices for one year or until their successors are elected and installed; blank ballots for this purpose to be mailed to every member by the General Manager.

**ARTICLE IV.**—The officers shall constitute an Advisory Board, which shall determine what action shall be taken by this Union, upon the application of any bee-keepers for defense, and cause such extra assessments to be made upon all the members as may become necessary for their defense.

**ARTICLE V.**—Any person may become a member by paying to the General Manager an Entrance Fee of ONE DOLLAR to the Defense Fund, and an annual fee of 25 cents, for which he shall receive a printed receipt making him a member of this Union, entitled to all its rights and benefits. The

annual fee shall be due on the first day of July in each year, and must be paid within 30 days in order to retain membership in this Union.

**ARTICLE VI.**—Donations of any amount may be made at any time to the Defense Fund, in addition to the entrance and membership fees and the regular assessments made upon the members by the Advisory Board.

**ARTICLE VII.**—The Defense Fund shall be used for no other purpose than to defend and protect bee-keepers in their rights, after such cases are approved by the Advisory Board, and shall only be subjected to Drafts regularly made in writing by the Advisory Board.

**ARTICLE VIII.**—The annual fees paid by the members shall become a general fund, from which shall be paid the legitimate expenses of this Union, such as printing, postage, clerk-hire, etc.

**ARTICLE IX.**—Meetings of this Union shall be held at such times and places as shall be designated by the Advisory Board, or upon the written requisition of ten members.

**ARTICLE X.**—This constitution may be amended by a majority vote of all the members at any time.

## LIST OF MEMBERS AT THIS DATE:

- |                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Addenbrooke, W.,       | Ludkey, Charles,      |
| Allen, Ransom,         | Ludloff, K.           |
| Anderson, J. Lee,      | Maddox, W. T.         |
| Anderson, Wm.,         | Malory, S. H.         |
| Angell, C. S.          | Marden, Henry,        |
| Baldwin, B. T.         | Margrave, J. W.       |
| Barnes, Wm. M.         | Mason, Jas. B.        |
| Baxter, E. J.          | Mattoon, Jas.         |
| Bernschein, Ernst,     | McConnell, James,     |
| Besse, H., M. D.       | McCormick, Emery,     |
| Bitzer, Wm.            | McLees, S.            |
| Bohn, Gustav,          | McNay, Frank,         |
| Bray, Moses,           | McNeill, James,       |
| Brickey, Peter,        | Millard, D.           |
| Buchanan, J. W. & Bro. | Miller, B. J. & Co.   |
| Burrell, H. D.         | Miller, Dr. C. C.     |
| Burton, L.             | Miller, Henry,        |
| Carder, L.             | Mills, L. D.          |
| Chapman, J.            | Minnich, F.           |
| Cheney, H. H.          | Minor, N. L.          |
| Clarke, Rev. W. F.     | Morse, William,       |
| Connley, John T.       | Muth-Rasmussen, Wm.   |
| Cook, Prof. A. J.      | Nelson, James A.      |
| Cripe, Henry,          | Newman, Alfred H.     |
| Dadant, Chas.          | Newman, S. M.         |
| Dadant, C. P.          | Newman, Thomas G.     |
| Darby, M. E.           | Nipe, James,          |
| Dayton, C. W.          | Nutt, W. C.           |
| Decker, A. A.          | Penoyer, L. A.        |
| Demaree, G. W.         | Peters, Geo. B.       |
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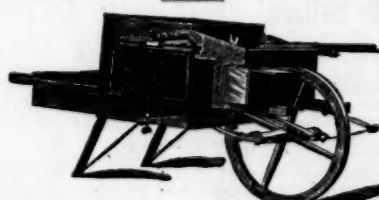
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